

NEARING A VOTE ON REPEAL.

THE MEASURE SURE TO PASS.

SENATOR SHERMAN ANXIOUS TO PROVIDE FOR A BOND ISSUE.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ARE AFRAID TO
PRESS THE MATTER, HOWEVER, LEST IT
ENDANGER THE CHANCES OF THE
VOORHEES BILL--MR. PUGH MAKES
A BITTER ATTACK ON THE
PRESIDENT.

[TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 25.—Nothing occurred to-day in the Senate to cloud the prospect of an early vote on the Silver Purchase Repeal bill, and the hope is now expressed that some, at least, of the proposed amendments may be reached and voted upon before the close of to-morrow's session. Acting on this assumption, the managers of the Repeal bill to-day telegraphed to all the absent Senators supposed to favor its passage requesting their immediate return to Washington. Of these absentees Mr. Allison and Mr. Wilson are in Iowa, Mr. Hale is in Maine, Mr. Chandler is in New-Hampshire and Mr. Morrill was reported yesterday in New-York on his way back to the capital. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, the only anti-repealer present, is in the city, but is expected to leave for Portland, and will probably not return during the present session. At least seventy votes are expected to be cast on the various amendments, and the main question, when put, will no doubt be carried by a majority of from ten to fifteen.

The Democratic repeal managers were a good deal frightened to-day by Senator Sherman's suggestion that an amendment to the Repeal bill authorizing a bond issue was both desirable and necessary to put the Treasury again on a sound basis. At the Finance Committee's meeting this morning Mr. Sherman pointedly called the attention of his Democratic colleagues to the alarming condition of the Treasury, as described in one of Mr. Carlisle's recent communications to the Senate. He referred to the recent depletion of the gold reserve by the use of \$15,000,000 of the currency in payment of the bonds, and very seriously the policy of spending the reserve for any other purpose than that of redemption.

IMPORTANCE OF A BOND ISSUE

With the receipts falling daily behind the expenditures, Mr. Carlisle had already figured out the deficit for the fiscal year at about \$50,000,000. This deficit, Mr. Sherman contended, could be made good only by the issue of bonds, and he urged vigorously an authorization of a bond issue at once to meet and stop the increasing drain upon the gold reserve. The immediate strengthening of the reserve, he argued, was almost equally important with the stoppage of silver purchases, and no more favorable opportunity for securing a bond

issue would be likely to present itself. He suggested, therefore, the attachment to the Voodoo bill of an amendment providing for the issuance of \$200,000,000 in bonds, bearing not more than 3 per cent interest, and redeemable at the option of the Government any time after five years. Fifty millions of this issue were to be immediately available for Treasury purposes, and were to be put out in denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Mr. Voorhes and Mr. McPherson, representing the repeal management of the Democratic party, were decidedly averse to accepting Mr. Sherman's bond plan, and said they would not dare risk a new outburst from the silver Democrats by flaunting the red rag of a bond issue in their faces at this time. They declined absolutely to consider the proposed amendment, and intimated that the bond issue could wait for a more convenient season. Mr. Sherman thereupon declared that he would offer the amendment on his own account, and that he would not be deterred by the opposition of the repeal Democrats into a temporary panic, and they implored Mr. Sherman most feelingly not to introduce the bond scheme for fear of a similar fate. He assured them that the Democrats, who were taking unconditional repeal as it stood under angry protests and without a word of fact, would not be so easily deterred from introducing the bond issue to repeal, however necessary and desirable it might be; would, they feared, prove too much for the temper and patience of the silver Democrats, and that the repeal of the law was and Mr. McPherson represented, do much to endanger all Democratic support of the repeal bill.

Mr. Sherman, it is said, was finally won over to promise not to bring forward the bond amendment, but he is understood to have announced his intention, nevertheless, to make a statement showing the absolute necessity of a bond amendment. It is also understood that the Treasury bonds should be authorized now or the Treasury be allowed to struggle along with an increasing deficit and an impaired gold fund. It is not certain that the bond amendment will not be introduced by Mr. Sherman, but no man or some other Senator who sees in the fears of the Democratic repealers only an over-estimated apprehension of dangers which do not exist. If the bond amendment is introduced, the credit is strong enough to carry unconditional repeal, they are strong enough to supplement with a bond amendment, and if a bond amendment is introduced, they are strong enough to carry unconditional repeal.

OF the other twenty or thirty amendments of which notice has been given only the Quay and Faulkner propositions seem at all dangerous. The proposition for a conditional repeal, if Mr. Quay's scheme is to come to pass, is a very serious one. It was the Sherman law in force until January 1, 1856, so that he got a few Republican votes from other States east of the Mississippi than Pennsylvania, but it was undoubtedly carried by a clear prospect of a vote from the South. It is a little or no inducement to Senators to repeal at all to support any half-way measure.

Mr. Faulkner may or may not offer his amendment. It will draw few votes, at all events, from the repeal column.

MR. PUGH FREES HIS MIND.

Mr. Pugh, who had promised to obstruct unconditional repeal "while breath and strength lasted," took the floor this morning to make a frank avowal of defeat. He would continue to filibuster, he said, if he could get any assurance of sufficient support. His silver associates having abandoned the fight, he felt obliged to take the same course. He did it with reluctance and from sheer necessity only. The President and Mr. Carlisle had divided the Democratic party, violated its pledges, and tricked the people. He would not be a party to their

The consequences of this injurious policy he hoped might be upon their heads.

The day in the Senate, apart from Mr. Pugh's bitter speech, was more than usually dull. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jones divided the afternoon in the effort to finish their uncompleted speeches, and a noticeably scanty audience favored them in their oratorical "double turn."

STEWART NOT ABLE TO STOP TALKING.

HE IS EXPECTED TO END HIS SPEECH BEFORE LONG, HOWEVER—JONES DOES STOP—FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND THE FAIR.

Washington, Oct. 20. (S. P. A.)

On continuation of the legislative session of Tuesday last week, at 11 o'clock on the morning, and, although there was evidently no quorum present, no notice was taken of that fact, and, for the first time in a week or longer, business went on without a call of the roll.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) and referred to the Judiciary Committee, reciting the existence of a difference of opinion as to the legal effect of the repeal of a part of the act of February 28, 1876, by the act of July 14, 1890 (the Sherman act)—whether or not it still left the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the law of the land; and direct-